

slight relapse in the condition of the hands and feet. However, this lasted only a few days. At the present date the child has apparently made complete recovery except that full strength and lost flesh has not been fully regained. Whether a well-regulated diet with an adequate supply of vitamins has caused the improvement is difficult to determine. The duration of the illness was such that she might have reached that stage where improvement would have occurred under any régime.

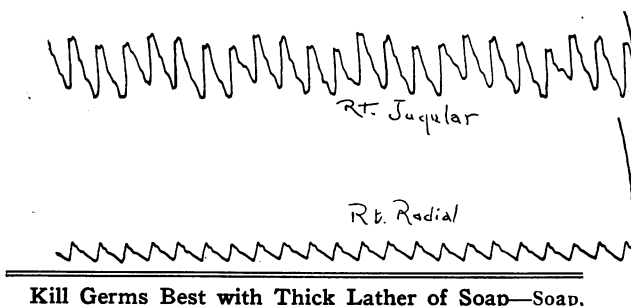
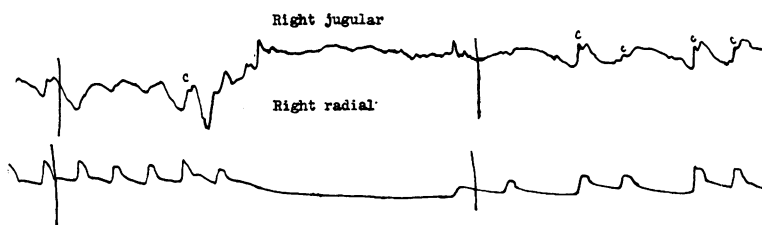
There are many features about this disease that parallel pellagra, rickets, and beri-beri. The suggestion that acrodynia may be a nutritional disorder with a possible insufficient supply of vitamins, seems worthy of careful investigation.

EPHEDRIN IN ADAMS-STOKES SYNDROME

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Ephedrin would be expected to have the same effect on Adams-Stokes syndrome as epinephrin, except that the influence of the former should be more lasting. Subjoined is a polygram of a woman, age 68, who had been having an average of three attacks every ten minutes, which prevented her sitting up. Barium chloride was given, but no effect was noted with the recommended dosage 0.03 gram t. i. d. On giving ephedrin, one 0.05 gram capsule by mouth, the attacks ceased within thirty minutes, and did not recur for thirty-six hours. On taking one capsule each morning she was completely freed from the attacks, and was able to resume her household duties. After taking the drug three weeks, it was withheld, but the attacks recurred in forty-eight hours, so its use was resumed. It was interesting to note that the feeling of trembling in the knees that accompanied the administration of ephedrin the first few days disappeared on its continued administration.



Kill Germs Best with Thick Lather of Soap—Soap, according to investigators in the United States Army Medical Corps, is the most valuable ingredient of any of the dentrifices in relation to the prevention of infection, reports *Hygeia*. When the soap is applied as a thick lather and allowed to remain for a considerable time the most efficient antiseptic effect of the soap is secured. Immediate rinsing reduces the germicidal action to about one-fifth of the usual activity.

The use of ordinary toilet soap or dentrifices containing soap, and most powder and paste dentrifices generally contain ingredients of a soapy character, affords especial protection against infection with the organisms causing Vincent's angina.

CUTANEOUS SPOROTRICHOSIS

CASE REPORT

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SPOROTRICHOSIS is defined by Sutton as an infectious, parasitic disease, due to a species of sporothrix, and characterized by the formation of multiple abscesses in the skin and subcutaneous structures, and, occasionally, in one or more of the internal organs.

The first description of the condition was made by Schenck in 1898. Since that time several cases have been reported in both the United States and Europe.

The characteristic picture is one of a string of subcutaneous nodules, which develop along the course of the lymphatics, most frequently on the extremities or face. After a time these soften and form painless abscesses. These in turn perforate, leaving fistulas or ulcerated areas discharging a purulent material. The lesions are often mistaken for those of syphilis or tuberculosis. They rarely heal without treatment.

The disease is caused by an aerobic fungus, the *sporotrichum schenkii* of Smith. It has been recovered but a few times from the lesions in man, and has been isolated occasionally from the blood of those suffering from the cutaneous form.

Several species of sporothrix have been described; but recent work tends to show that some of them at least are identical with *s. schenkii*.

The microscopic picture resembles the lesions of cutaneous syphilis or tuberculosis.

Lesions similar to those described above which do not yield to ordinary treatment should be investigated in regard to sporotrichosis infection. An attempt should be made to identify the causative organism by smear or culture. Tuberculosis, syphilis, and blastomycosis should be ruled out.

Iodides internally are specific. Local applications of the tincture or Lugol's Solution aid in the cure.

REPORT OF A CASE

A. N., Italian, male, ragpicker and paper sorter, age 40 years, reported to the clinic of the San Joaquin Local Health District complaining of sores on his arms of ten months' duration. Past and family history were not remarkable.

He first noticed a nodule on the left wrist, and in the course of a week or so several more appeared on the volar aspect of the forearm and inner surface of the arm three-fourths of the distance to the axilla. After a time some of these broke down and started to discharge. When seen the condition was progressing.

On examination he was found to have a string of the characteristic lesions on the left arm and forearm. Some were subcutaneous nodules, while others had broken down and were discharging through the skin.

The Wassermann was negative. An attempt to isolate the fungus was unsuccessful.

The patient was given sodium iodide gr. xx t. i. d., and the lesions painted with tincture iodine. In the course of a week marked improvement was noted and in a month healing was complete.